

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON

TERMS FOR PAPER:
DAILY BULLETIN (one column) \$1.00
WEEKLY BULLETIN (two columns) \$1.00
CATAWBA JOURNAL (two columns) \$1.00

information he wanted. In the meantime, two cars were making the trip, old Cumberland and with their three times three for the Union. Morgan then very quickly telegraphed the Yankee General over his horse, saying, "General, having obtained from him all the information he desired, I would now bid him good morning." That very same morning turned to rage, and telegraphing came sharp and bitter were uttered against the colored chafin.

CHARLOTTE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1862.

The Elections.

The following reports from the military have reached us since our last issue:

We will keep the commandant standing in another column until a full report is made out, transferring the returns from day to day as they may be received.

The *Wilmington Journal* furnishes the annexed:

JOHNSON. VANCE
Light House Battery, 60
1 Wash. Light Artillery, 42
In 11th Regiment Vance majority, 140
The day went largely for Johnson.

The troops at Fort Fisher gave a decided majority for Johnson.

Those at Fort Caswell and Johnston gave a majority for Johnson.

The troops in the neighborhood of

Wilmington generally sustained Johnson.

A great deal of astonishment and indignation is expressed in Washington on the discovery that a section was smuggled into the Act supplementary to the Act for the admission of new states held to suffice or later in the history of Columbia which places the negro upon an equality with a white man in the courts of justice.

This section alluded to provides that, in all judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia, there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color.

Why will our writers, asks a correspondent of the *Mobile Tribune*, persist in using the appellation term "rebel," as applied to us as our enemies? Is it because it is necessary to defend one's house and friends against a murderous attack of midnight robbers and assassins? Can the Creator rebel against the mere creature of his own hands? Even the London cockneys laugh at and scorn such transparent nonsense.

The only rebels in the country to-day are the Lincolnites. They have long since turned traitor to, and trampled under foot every principle of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the old Union that ever distinguished their political doctrines from the monarchical dogmas of Europe.

The principal adopted by our enemy in this atrocious war are not only non-republican, but they are not even monarchical; they belong to no government on the face of the earth, and they will only be found to exist among a people too infamously degraded and beastly to be capable of any regular system of government whatever, except the government of the basest was club.

TRAMPING ON THE CONSTITUTION.—The *Providence Post* shows how Yankee Senators disregard their oaths to support the Constitution. If we:

The Senator, on Monday, by a vote of 23 against 17 passed the bill introduced some weeks since, by Mr. Sumner, we think, to admit Western Virginia to the rights and privileges of a Sovereign State.

This act is in direct violation of Section 31, Article IVth, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union: but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State so formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress."

In a case so plain no argument is necessary to show that every Senator who voted for this Western Virginia bill trampled on the Constitution.

Do Congressmen think that by such legislation as this they are to restore the Union? We doubt if a single Senator who voted for this bill has one particle of hope of bringing the Southern States again in subjection to the Constitution.

From all accounts the horrid acts perpetrated by the Yankee Congress, have made thousands of indifferent and "Union" Kentuckians converts of the cause of the Confederacy. The last act—that is providing for the emancipation of the slaves in the border States—and the request of Lincoln that their members at Washington should return home to tell their constituents to get ready for enforcement of it have been just too much for them to bear. The same effect was undoubtedly followed in Tennessee. And thus the enemy, if Providence had directly interposed, has helped our cause to an incalculable degree.

No Appliance.—The *Washington Star* says that the other evening at the residence of Gen. Law, Waterton, Mr. Porter, in his speech urged volunteering upon all a necessity. It was the duty of an man to protect the country. "A few volunteers must be willing to give up their children, fathers, & mothers, we love more next to the field of carnage. Appliance.

The Government must be supported (and apportioned) and the office holder in Washington should leave his desk and do his work. (No appliance whatever.) Mr. Porter looked round him: "Ah, I hear no applause to that sentiment." Laughter.

Reassurance.—We learn that the traitor, D. N. Mabry, was among the survivors by the outrages committed by Sherman's army on their march to Memphis. His destination near Germantown, was among those who were captured. He was not spared, everything being destroyed, and the negroes and stock carried off. Of course they were not aware that they were damaging a friend. The treachery of the traitor did not scare him, and the last word of him he was bringing the military was "shame of Memphis for treachery."

Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, July 31.

And now we say again, the North is to bear her full share of suffering. Her cotton mills must stop. Her laboring men are to become paupers. The government is to take care of the negroes; white people, without bread or employment, must take care of themselves.

ONE OF MORGAN'S TRICKS.—Paroled prisoners recently returned to Knoxville from Cumberland Gap tell the following story of Col. Morgan, which furnished to the *Columbus Enquirer* by a correspondent of that paper. It seems that the Federals at the Gap had no news whatever of Morgan being between them and their brethren, and kicking up old Harry generally. At some point between these and Lexington, Morgan secured the telegraph line, and telegraphed them the capture of Vicksburg, including 10,000 prisoners; that McClellan had made a sortie from Berkley with his whole army, routing the Confederates, and capturing 70,000 prisoners. The telegraphing was kept up for some time between himself and the operator and Gen. Morgan (*Yankee*), until the famous trick had elicited all the

The Changes in Arkansas.

We have received confirmation of the report that one of the overseers on Gen. Pillow's plantation, near Helena, Ark., was hung on Friday last week. His offense was publishing a newspaper called "The Standard." It is said that the master's neck was broken in the process of hanging, and that the body was buried at Helena without a moment's delay. In addition to this, Mr. Johnson, overseer on the plantation of Mrs. Roberts, was seized, and has been sentenced to be hung this week. His offense was whipping a negro, and extracting funds which had been sent on for him. The overseer is to be executed this evening. Another gentleman, Mr. John Young, a planter on Old Town ridge, was charged with correcting his own negroes, and also hung.

The same informant fully certifies the report of the outrages we have before mentioned, and declares that she has not been told. The planters in the vicinity of Helena have been morally rankled, the most resolute negroes insulted and outraged in their persons and property, and from the brutality of the soldiers which is apparently sanctioned by the officers, even the ladies are not exempt. The negroes are assured of their present liberty, which gives the evil disposed among them an opportunity of indulging their depraved passions, supported as they are by the bayonets of the army, and the promise is made that at the end of the war complete emancipation will occur.

This is no fancy sketch; would to heaven for the sake of the suffering people of Phillips county, it were! It is a reality that should nerve every arm to defend our homes and families from the whitches who forget entirely the rules of civilized warfare. These outrages should be avenged, and similar ones prevented.—*Memphis Appeal*.

Major General Hardee.

There is no officer in the army to whom the people of the Confederacy are more indebted than Major General Hardee. From the beginning of this gigantic struggle, his untiring energy and industry combined with his well-known powers of organizing and disciplining troops have been of incalculable value to the army and the cause. The Army of the Mississippi is, confessedly, at the present time in a more efficient state than it has ever been, and to Gen. Bragg and Hardee the credit of its organization and discipline is mainly due. There is no officer in the army who commands, to a greater degree, the respect and love of both officers and men. While the delinquent in duty knows there is no escape from quick and stern reprimand, he general or private, the energetic and industrious are sure to meet at his hands encouragement and appreciation. Though an old army officer, there is none of the Fuss and Feather pomposity about him. He is too much in earnest to care about gold, &c. and gay trappings. At Tapelo, we are informed, he could be seen at all hours reviewing and inspecting the various departments of the army—here, there, everywhere—sometimes accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp, sometimes alone. There is probably no general officer in the army so well known personally to the troops as Gen. Hardee. The cool, unconscious bravery of the man was exemplified at Shiloh. Always in advance, he was constantly exposed to the hottest fire. Sometimes riding in his horse in the severest part of the battle, he would give his orders with the same coolness and decision as when sitting in his office. Though shot in the shoulder, his coat riddled with balls and his horse wounded, he seemed totally unconscious of the tempestuous fire by which he was environed, and never for a moment sought "sheltered positions." The black pony he rode is known all over the army. If he ventures to ride out on any other, he is sure to be addressed by some soldier, with: "General, where's the little black?" I saw him always in front of Shiloh, and you don't look natural on any other horse." Such little incidents as this continually occurring show the terms he is on with his troops. A strict disciplinarian, none fear him but delinquents, and we have heard an officer say that he would rather face a twelve pound battery than Gen. Hardee's reprimand. The enemy have paid a high compliment to his abilities by adopting his system of tactics in their armies. An accomplished soldier, brave, energetic and chivalric, there are none more entitled to a lasting place in the affections of the people of the Confederate States than Major General Hardee.

Partizan Rangers.

Having been authorized by Major Gen. D. H. Hill to accept and place in camp any Company as will join me, and agreeing to change my Battalion to a Regiment, I invite those Companies who have not attached themselves to any Battalions or Regiments to join me, and by virtue of the authority above referred to, I will accept (provided they have the number required by law,) and place them in camp at once.

Address me at Greensboro, N. C.

P. G. EVANS

August 2, 1862.—12.

Administrative Notice.

All papers addressed to the late Dr. W. C. CALDWELL, are to be forwarded, or as a remittance, to the U. S. A. & J. W. CALDWELL, as required to make immediate payment and then having claims against his estate are referred to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

S. P. CALDWELL, Adm.

August 2, '62.—2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS.

In compliance with the Commanding General's order, all officers and soldiers are forbidden to interfere with the trials in this District. Charges will be preferred by the undersigned against all persons who assume control over the officers of the militia between Richmond and the South Carolina line.

D. H. HILL.

July 30.—Major General Com'd.

Meeting Notice.

The stockholders to the Mecklenburg Gun Factory, are to meet the Directors of the Company on Wednesday the 13th day of August, in the Court House, at 1 o'clock, A. M., to attend to business of importance.

L. S. WILLIAMS,

Aug. 1, 1862.—12.

NO COTTON PLANTERS.

Just received a lot of Beggings for sale at KAHNWEILER & CO.

Feb. 15, 1862.—11.

ENGLISH PRINTS.

Beautiful assortment of small figured Fancy Prints, Measuring Prints, Black French Merino, Blashed Shirting and Linens. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

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Information published until forced, will be charged 50 cents per square foot, for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Any item of interest not above mentioned, may be submitted to the above address.

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